

PRELIMINARY DRAFT No. 3202

PREPARED BY LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY 2013 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DIGEST

Citations Affected: IC 30-4-3-1.3.

Synopsis: Rules of construction. Provides rules of trust construction concerning the powers of the settlors, the duties of the trustees, and the rights of the beneficiaries of revocable trusts.

Effective: July 1, 2013.



A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning trusts and fiduciaries.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 30-4-3-1.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
2	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
3	1, 2013]: Sec. 1.3. (a) While a trust is revocable and the settlor has
4	the capacity to revoke the trust:
5	(1) the rights of the beneficiaries are subject to the control of
6	and
7	(2) the duties of the trustee are owed exclusively to;
8	the settlor.
9	(b) A settlor is presumed to have capacity for the purposes of
10	subsection (a) until the trustee receives from at least one (1)
11	licensed physician written certification that the settlor lacks the

capacity to revoke the trust.

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- (c) If a revocable trust has more than one settlor, the duties of the trustee are owed to all of the settlors having capacity to revoke the trust.
- (d) During the period the power may be exercised, the holder of a power of withdrawal has the rights of a settlor of a revocable trust under this section to the extent of the property subject to the power.
- (e) If a trustee reasonably believes that a settlor of a revocable trust lacks capacity to revoke the trust, the trustee is authorized to provide information to the settlor's designated agent (even if the designated agent is one (1) of two (2) or more trustees) or to any beneficiary who, if the settlor were deceased, would be entitled to distributions from the trust.
- (f) A person who becomes a successor trustee of a revocable trust upon the death, resignation, or incapacity of a trustee who was also a settlor is not liable for any act or failure to act by the settlor while the settlor was trustee.
- (g) A successor trustee of a revocable trust who succeeds a trustee who was also a settlor of the trust does not have a duty to:

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1	(1) investigate any act of familie to act by the predecessor
2	trustee;
3	(2) review any accounting of the predecessor trustee; or
4	(3) take action on account of any breach of trust by the
5	predecessor trustee.

